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The IDLER. No. 99.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

I Am the Daughter of a Gentleman, who, during his Life-time, enjoyed a ſmall Income which aroſe from a Penſion from the Court, by which he was enabled to live in a genteel and comfortable Manner.

By the Situation in Life in which he was placed, he was frequently introduced into the Company of thoſe of much greater Fortunes than his own, among whom he was always received with Complaiſance, and treated with Civility.

At ſix Years of Age I was ſent to a Boarding School in the Country, at which I continued till my Father's Death. This melancholy Event happened at a Time when I was by no Means of ſufficient Age to manage for myſelf, when the Paſſions of Youth continued unſubdued, and before Experience could guide my Reaſon or my Actions.

I was then taken from School by an Uncle, to the Care of whom my Father had committed me on his dying Bed. With him I lived ſeveral Years, and as he was unmarried, the Management of his Family was committed to me. In this Character I always endeavoured to acquit myſelf, if not with Approbation, at leaſt without Cenſure.

At the Age of Twenty-one a young Gentleman of ſome Fortune paid his Addreſſes to me, and offered me Terms of Marriage. This Propoſal I readily accepted, becauſe from Vicinity of Reſidence, and from many Opportunities of obſerving his Behaviour, I had in ſome Sort contracted an Affection for him. My Uncle, for what Reaſon I know not, reſtrained his Conſent to this Match, though it would have been complied with by the Father of the young Gentleman; and as the future Happineſs of my Life was wholly dependent on him, I was not willing to diſoblige, and therefore, tho' unwillingly, declined the Offer.

My Uncle, who poſſeſſed a plentiful Fortune, frequently hinted to me in Converſation, that at his Death I ſhould be provided for in ſuch a Manner that I ſhould be able to make my future Life comfortable and happy. As this Promiſe was often repeated, I was the leſs anxious about my future Situation. In a ſhort Time after my Uncle was taken ill, and though all poſſible Means were made uſe of for his Recovery, in a few Days he died.

The Sorrow ariſing from the Loſs of a Relation, by whom I had been always treated with the greateſt Kindneſs, however grievous, was not the worſt of my Misfortunes. As he enjoyed an almoſt uninterrupted State of Health, he was the leſs mindful of his Diſſolution, and died inteſtate; and for this Reaſon his whole Fortune devolved to a nearer Relation, the Heir at Law.

Thus excluded from all Hopes of living in the Manner with which I have ſo long flattered myſelf, I am doubtful what Method I ſhall take to procure a decent Maintenance. I have been educated in a Manner that has ſet me above a State of Servitude, and I am unqualified for the Company of thoſe with whom I have hitherto converſed. Dear Mr. *Idler*, to you I apply for Advice. Tell me what muſt become of a young Woman whoſe Education renders unfit for the lower Offices in Life, and whom Situation will not permit to enjoy the Company of her Superiors.

I am,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

SOPHIA HEEDFUL.

THE [No. 945.
WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

By THO. TOUCHIT, of *Spring Gardens*, Eſq;

To the AUTHOR.

SIR,

THEY who imagine that political Writing ought to be confined to the Cabals of Miniſters, or the Intrigues of Senators, are greatly miſtaken; and yet I do not know any one Prepoſſeſſion ſtronger than that Opinion is at preſent. Politicks, in their own Nature, comprehend the

Quicquid agunt Homines:

They relate to every Thing that has an Influence upon the Morals of the State in which we live; and every School-boy, of the fourth Form at *Weſtminſter*, knows that the Word implies as much.

Of all Concerns of Life, none perhaps influences the Manners of a People more deeply than the Stage; and it has been always the chief Care of every good Government to make it ſubſervient to that great Purpoſe. The nobleſt Idea we can form of the Times of Queen *Elizabeth*, ariſes from the Exhibition of *Shakeſpeare's* Drama; and the Works of *Corneille* and *Racine* give more laſting Glory to the Age of *Louis* the XIVth, than all his Victories ever could beſtow. The vicious Taſte that prevailed at the Court, and in the Times of King *Charles* the IId, is plainly ſeen in the Plays of that Reign; and the ſtrong Return of true *Engliſh* Taſte and Sentiment, which happened under Queen *Anne*, went Hand in Hand with the military Glories of her *Marlboroughs*, her *Peterboroughs*, *Stanhopes*, and the other Heroes of her Reign. The *Oxfords* and *Godolphins* of that Time were not ſo jealous of the Power of each other in the Cabinet, as they were of their Pre-eminence in patronizing Genius upon the Stage. This is a Truth ſo well known to many now alive, that it would be ridiculous to attempt to illuſtrate it farther.

Since the Days of *Henry* the Vth, *England* never has ſeen a Royal Family, what we may call ſo ſtrong as the preſent; never was ſhe bleſt with ſo amiable and ſo promiſing a Race of Princes; yet never was a Royal Family of *England* ſo unfortunate in one Reſpect, that with all the Indulgence, with all the Beneficence of Patronage to the Muſes, the Bard, who is ſaid to have ſhared moſt of their Favour, is ſuch as would diſgrace *Grub-ſtreet* itſelf.

Ecce iterum!

Not contented with the Patience of the Town, in enduring the Exhibition of two of the moſt meagre, miſerable Plays (if they can be called Plays) that ever were preſented; behold a third comes on in the Form of a Siege, with a greater Degree of Execrability in it, if poſſible, than he could cram into the other two---But ſtop---Let not the Reader imagine that Spleen, far leſs Envy, has the ſmalleſt Influence in what I now write. The Author, for ought I know,

is a very modeſt, worthy Man; all I ſay is, that he is a moſt vile Poet. I ſhould not even have ſaid that, had I not underſtood that he is no Poet through Neceſſity, and that he went a whoring after the Muſes whom he never could enjoy, and abandoned the Profeſſion which might have done him Honour.

Is there no Deference to be paid to the publick Senſe of a People? None to the Opinion that Foreigners muſt entertain of *Britiſh* Genius and *Britiſh* Feelings? As a political Writer, I aſſert it to be my Province, to ſnatch up the Pen, and loudly to tell the World, that the People of *England*, though they endure the *Siege of Aquileia*, deſpiſe it; that every Man of Senſe, who ſits it out, does it from the moſt laudable of all Principles, becauſe he believes it to be patronized by thoſe who are to form the future Glories of his Country, and who can have no Motive for ſuch a Partiality, but their Willingneſs to encourage, even what, they are told, has Merit, in a poetical Way. How is it to be lamented, that Diſpoſitions ſo noble, and ſo amiable, have not better Subjects to exert themſelves upon.

As I never in my Life made even the moſt feeble Approach to the Muſes, it can never be ſuſpected, that Malevolence has the leaſt Influence in what I now write; far from that, one of my principal Motives for taking up the Pen is, becauſe I think that every Encouragement given to a vile Poet, is a Detriment to a good one. I never hear a Clap of Applauſe given to a languid, drawling, proſaical Sentiment, without conſidering it as an Act of Subtraction from the Praiſe of true Genius. When I ſee impudent ſneaking Bookſellers, by the Force of Pretenſion and Pliability, creeping into the Company of Men of Quality and Conſequence, during their lolling Hours in a Morning, ſoliciting Subſcriptions, and beſpeaking Favour, for a get-penny Work, I look upon the Attention paid to them as a Diſgrace to the Nation; yet this growing Evil is daily gaining Ground, from that very Principle which ought to extinguiſh it. Men of true Genius, and literary Merit, diſdain Altercation: They abhor the Drudgery of being obliged to unmaſk the Impudence of a Fellow, who has no other Plea to offer in Favour of a Work he has in Hand, but the great Price he has paid for the Copy, and the great Names he has got, by the Face of Aſſurance, to patronize it.

For Shame, my Countrymen, judge for yourſelves: Judge from Feeling, and not from Faſhion. Kick that unmeaning Word *Taſte* out of your Language; it has made more Fops in Literature, than all the Taylors in the World ever did in Dreſs. Adopt the Sentiments of no Man, let him be ever ſo much be-ſta r'd or be-ribbon'd. *Spencer*, *Shakeſpear*, *Johnſon*, and *Milton*, knew not what *Taſte* was, yet they adorned your Language, and embelliſhed your Country, with Works that impoveriſh'd the Praiſe of all other Nations. Critical Learning is the Bane of Genius, and never did it flouriſh in the ſame Nation where true Merit appeared. Senſe without Sentiment, Poetry without Paſſion, Characters without Marks, and Diction without Elevation, form the Sum Total of modern Tragedies. But this, I am afraid, is not the worſt; I am apt to think, from certain Indications, that the People whom we have beat in the Field, will be able to give us Laws in the Study. Tranſlations of Tranſlations are attempting, as if the Dearth of Knowledge in *Great Britain* is ſuch, that we are reduced to the melancholy Neceſſity of *Monmouth-ſtreet* Reading. How dares the Man, who can read the Sacred Originals of a *Sophocles* or a *Euripides*, pretend to ſip him thro' the Strainer of a *French* Father? Can any Gentleman, can any Man of Spirit, can any Man of Learning, ſay that he has Delight in reading a *Greek* Drama *Brumoys'd*; or that the languid *Frenchman* can convey the ſmalleſt Particle of that Pleaſure which the Original produces? Let a Man of plain Senſe, without either Learning or Genius, look upon the Attempts that have been made to cauſe the immortal *Shakeſpear* to ſpeak *French*. Where is his Soul? Where is the living Spirit of the Original? Yet *Shakeſpear*, thro' all Diſadvantages of Tranſlation, retains Sentiment, Spirit, and Elevation. But what can we think of a Performance, that, like the *Siege of Aquileia*, with all the Advantages of Originality, has nothing original in it, but Dulneſs, Flatneſs, and Stupidity!

Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuiſſe, et non potuiſſe refelli.

I am your humble Servant
and Reader,

BRITANNICUS.

Monday, FEBRUARY 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Feb. 19.

AS every thing is now ſettled for the marriage of Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg, notwithſtanding the difficulties that have hitherto obſtructed it, the neceſſary preparations are making for celebrating it on the 5th of March next.

By our letters from Saxony of the 12th inſt. we are informed, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick left Freyberg on the 7th inſt. and was expected to join the corps of troops under his command on the 12th at Chemnitz, from whence he was to begin his march, and, it was ſuppoſed, would be on the frontiers of the country of Heſſe on the 18th of this month. On the 8th, Prince Henry of Pruſſia, with permiſſion from the King his brother, ſet out from his quarters at Unckeridorff for Wittemberg, for the recovery of his health. The command of the army at Willſtruff, in the mean time, devolves upon the Margrave Charles, who has under him the Lieutenant Generals Ziethen, Wedel, &c. In other reſpects, every thing remains there in the ſame ſituation.

The Auſtrians have made no movement whatever, and it is ſaid that Marſhal Daun is gone to Vienna. The weather in thoſe parts is much milder than it has been. *Gazette.*

Advices by one Mail from Holland *and five from* Flanders.

Peterſbourg, Jan. 24. Large tranſports of recruits are coming daily from the inferior parts of this Empire, to join our army on the Viſtula. Twelve regiments of militia, drawn from the Ukraine, are alſo actually in march for the ſame purpoſe. All theſe diſpoſitions, joined to a conſiderable train of artillery and the prodigious quantity of ammunition of all kinds which have been embarked at Konigsberg, pretty clearly denote that our Court is reſolved this year to puſh the war with vigour.

The States of the kingdom of Pruſſia have ſent Deputies to this Court, the object of whoſe commiſſion is not publickly known; but it is thought they come to ſolicit the Empreſs to mitigate the impoſitions that have been laid upon that kingdom.

Stockholm, Jan. 29. At an extraordinary Aſſembly held by the Senators laſt Friday, it was reſolved to ſend 10,000 men next ſpring from Scania, to reinforce our army in Pomerania, ſo as to enable it to carry on the next campaign with vigour.

Lawenbourg, Feb. 7. The march of 10,000 Ruſſians into Sileſia is confirmed by our advices from the frontiers of Poland, which add, that their rendezvous is near Frauſtadt, and that ſome parties of them have advanced to Glogau, and plundered ſome places in that neighbourhood.

Vienna, Feb. 6. The King of Pruſſia continuing in perſon with his army, Marſhal Daun has received orders not to leave his, the head quarters whereof have juſt been transferred from Dreſden to Pirna.

General Laudohn waits at Brix till the ſeaſon will permit him to execute the important enterprize he is charged with. A large body of the Ruſſian light troops having appeared upon the frontiers of Sileſia, General Fouquet, who is charged with the defence of that province, is marching as faſt as poſſible to oppoſe the threatened invaſion.

The Court has taken ſuch juſt and proper methods, that we find already an overplus in the funds for the expences of the next campaign.

Francfort, Feb. 12. The Pruſſians muſt certainly be making ſome conſiderable motions, ſince the troops of the Empire have received orders to march towards Saxony.

Brandebourg, Feb. 7. The hopes which we had conceived of an approaching peace being now in a manner vaniſhed, nothing is thought of on all ſides but making immenſe preparations for vigorouſly puſhing the war the next campaign. For this purpoſe the King has raiſed in his dominions 40,000 recruits, which, joined to thoſe raiſing in Saxony, will ſufficiently fill the vacancies in his Majeſty's armies.

Hamburgh, Feb. 12. We have juſt received advice that the Pruſſian General Manteuffel is in a fair way of recovery; and that the Swedes having taken his parole, have permitted him to be carried wherever he thinks fit. The Pruſſians have demanded 6000 recruits in the dutchy of Mecklenburgh, and large contributions.

Francfort upon the Mayne, Feb. 5. It is ſaid here that the French will have only one army in the field next ſummer, and that to conſiſt of more than 100,000 men, under the command of the Duke de Broglio; there will likewiſe be ſeveral detachments, equal almoſt to ſo many ſmall armies, which will block up the enemy at the ſame time the main army ſhall attack them.

Hague, Feb. 12. It's ſaid that the King of Spain has declared to the Earl of Briſtol that he will join his fleet to that of France, in caſe England ſhould perſiſt in the deſign of attacking Martinico. This reſolution of his Catholick Majeſty is attributed partly to the pains taken by the French Ambaſſador at the Court of Spain, and partly to an opinion which his Majeſty has adopted, that the Engliſh cannot make any further conqueſts in America without giving alarm to the Spaniſh ſettlements there. There can therefore be no reaſon to be under

apprehenſions for Louiſiana, the invaſion of which would enable England to make encroachments upon Florida. It's thought that this firſt declaration of the King of Spain is only a prelude to ſomething more deciſive towards reſtoring the liberty of Trade and Navigation. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Vannes, Jan. 31. They continue diſarming the ſhips in the Vilaine, the protection of which will be committed to a thouſand men under M. de Bauſſier. As to the frigates, they are ordered to Breſt, or Rochfort; but it will be difficult for them to get there ſo long as the Engliſh keep cruizing off the mouth of that river.

LONDON.

The troops of the Empire have received orders to march towards Saxony; and the Marſhal Prince of Deux-Ponts was hourly expected at Bamberg, from Vienna.

The King of Spain has ſent orders to his Governors in South America to employ their utmoſt attention to prevent all contraband trade. The Governors of the maritime places in Europe are ordered to ſuffer no act of hoſtilities within reach of their cannon.

By a liſt publiſhed at Madrid, the troops belonging to Spain amount to 107,800 men, viz. 90,580 infantry and 17,220 cavalry.

The Earl of Briſtol had an audience of his Catholick Majeſty on the 24th paſt, to deliver his credentials. On the 27th his Lordſhip gave a grand entertainment to divers perſons of diſtinction, which was preceded by a concert, and followed by a ball.

Letters from Cadiz adviſe, that the ſhip called the Prince, which ſailed from thence the 5th of December 1758, arrived at Lima in the South Seas in four months and twelve days; and the St. Martin, homeward bound from thence, ſprung a leak and was obliged to put into Valparto, and is expected to arrive at Cadiz in April next.

The States-General, at an extraordinary meeting on the 15th, appointed the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg General of the foot forces of the Republick.

According to letters from Hambourg, Princeſs Mary of Heſſe, who, on the death of her father-in-law, removed from Rintelen to Zell, is dangerouſly ill of a lingering diſorder, and lives wholly on a milk diet.

From Rome we learn, that the war having deprived the Chevalier de St. George of the penſions he received from certain Courts, he has determined to retrench his Expences till the return of peace.

The Providence privateer, of four guns and 45 men, belonging to Bayonne, is ſent into Briſtol by the Tyrrel privateer of that port.

The Scipio, Lyon, from Philadelphia to St Kit's, is retaken by the Arundel man of war and carried into Antigua.

The Anna, Moale, from Exeter to Oporto, foundered thirty leagues South-Weſt of the Lizard; the Captain and crew were taken up by the Fowey man of war, and brought to Portſmouth.

The Friendly Brothers, Wright, from St. Kitt's for Venice, is arrived at Gibraltar.

Laſt Friday arrived at Spithead from the Downs, the Norfolk, Bonham; the Duke of Richmond, Godfrey; and the Lord Mansfield M'Cleud, bound to Eaſt-India, and ſeveral other ſhips under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhips Antelope, Scarborough Caſtle, and Otter ſloop.

The Dromadaire, a French Eaſt-India ſhip, is arrived at Corunna, and Le Butin and Le Boulogne at Rochelle, all three from the iſle of Bourbon.

The Thiſtle of Leith, Charles Greig, Maſter, laden with wheat, bound from Berwick to Liſbon, having on the 19th inſtant, parted two cables, put before the wind for Yarmouth, upon the bar of which port ſhe ſtruck, and was (on the 20th) in danger of being loſt, but the cargo, in all probability, will be ſaved.

The Hopewell, Leary, from Briſtol for Africa, who was drove aſhore in Kingroad on Friday night laſt, is ſince got off, having loſt her mizen-maſt, with three anchors and cables.

The Charles, Weldron, bound from St. Ives to the Streights, was forced on ſhore yeſterday ſe'nnight in St. Ive's Bay: the crew, and a few of the ſhip's materials are ſaved, as the reſt of the cargo would have been, but the country people coming down next day, carried off what remained.

The Mary Anne, Tucker, from London to Bermudas, was well the 14th ult. in lat. 32. 20. long. 56.

Many counterfeit guineas, made of glaſs, exactly reſembling guineas of the year 1759, are now paſſing by ſome villains in Dublin.

Friday the Committee for building a bridge croſs the River Thames at Black-Fryars met, in order to make choice of a plan out of the ſeveral that had been offered them for that purpoſe; when it was carried for Mr. Milne's by a great majority.

Friday a trial came on at Guildhall by way of indictment, againſt a perſon for throwing ſtones at a Quaker's houſe in this city, and breaking ſeveral of his windows, for not illuminating his houſe on a rejoicing night, for the victory gained at Minden on the 1ſt of Auguſt laſt, and after a ſhort hearing the jury brought him in guilty.

SIR,

Windmill-Hill, Feb. 18, 1760.

On Sunday December 16th laſt, I received a 20l. Bank Bill, from an anonymous Correſpondent, who deſired me to lay it out, in the manner I judged beſt, for the uſe of poor priſoners. I immediately employed ſome in whom I could confide, to enquire into the circumſtances of thoſe confined in Whitechapel and New-Priſon. I knew the former to have very little allowance, even of bread, and the latter none at all. Upon enquiry, they found one poor woman in Whitechapel Priſon, very big with child, and deſtitute of all things. At the ſame time I caſually heard of a poor man, who had been confined for nine months in the Poultry Counter, while his wife and three children (whom he before maintained by his labour) were almoſt periſhing thro' want. Not long after, another poor woman, who had been diligent in helping others, was herſelf thrown into Whitechapel Priſon. The expence of diſcharging theſe three, and giving them a few neceſſaries, amounted to ten pounds ten ſhillings. One pound fourteen ſhillings I expended in ſtockings and other cloathing, which was given to thoſe priſoners who were in the moſt preſſing want. The remainder, ſeven pounds ſixteen ſhillings, was laid out in bread, which was warily diſtributed thrice a week. I am therefore aſſured, that the whole of this ſum was laid out in real Charity. And how much more noble a ſatisfaction muſt reſult from this, to the generous Benefactor (even ſuppoſing there were no other world, ſuppoſing man to die as a beaſt dieth) than he could receive from an embroidered ſuit of cloaths, or a piece of plate, made in the neweſt faſhion? Men of Reaſon, judge!

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

JOHN WESLEY.

Feb. 23, 1760.

I began this Letter ſome days ſince; but had not leiſure to finiſh it.

Tuesday, FEBRUARY 26.

Advices by a Mail from Holland.

Peterſburg, Jan. 25.

WE ſhall act next campaign upon a plan of our own, and not follow implicitly that which the Court of Vienna may propoſe; by which means we ſhall avoid many of the inconveniences of the laſt campaign. Our principal object will be the ſiege of Colberg. We can act on that ſide with much leſs difficulty and expence than on the ſide of Sileſia, where all our military ſtores and proviſions muſt be conveyed by land-carriage.

They write from Perſia, that that unhappy kingdom not only continues to be rent by inteſtine diviſions, but famine and peſtilence begin to make havock in ſome of its principal provinces.

Dantzick, Feb. 6. On Saturday morning laſt Marſhal Soltikoff arrived here incognito, and ſet off in the afternoon for Marienbourg.

In ſpite of all our Edicts we are over-run with light money. Three ſubſtantial citizens, being convicted of offending in this particular, were taken into cuſtody; but as ſoon as a proſecution was begun againſt them, the Pruſſian Reſident interpoſed, and demanded, by a Memorial, that one of the three, named Friedel, ſhould be diſcharged, as being a Factor for ſome Merchants at Berlin, otherwiſe reprizals would be taken by ſtopping all merchandizes paſſing through Berlin from Italy and other countries for Dantzic.

The Magiſtrates, offended at ſome expreſſions in the Reſident's Memorial, told him they would ſend a copy of it to his Maſter, which they have done accordingly, and an anſwer is impatiently expected.

Frankfort on the Oder, Feb. 10. The Ruſſians who were in motion towards Sileſia, on advice that Gen. Fouquet was advancing againſt them, have laid aſide their deſign againſt Glogau.

Caſſel, Feb 13. A new corps of 6000 men is raiſing in this country.

Hanover, Feb. 15. Fifty of the life-guards have been draughted out, and paſſed through the city this day, in their way to Zell, to ſerve as guards to the Landgravine of Heſſe-Caſſel, who hath fixed her reſidence in that city, as the preſent ſtate of affairs will not permit her to reſide at Hanau.

Ratiſbon, Feb. 11. Several French Officers are arrived here to raiſe recruits, with the Emperor's permiſſion. But if they have no better ſucceſs than the Auſtrian recruiting Officers, they will loſe both their time and money.

AMERICA.

New York, Dec 31. The General Aſſembly of Virginia have granted the ſum of 10,000l. for the further protection of that colony: but on their breaking up, their Governor tells them in a prorogation ſpeech, 'He could not but 'wiſh that they had more amply provided for 'the great ſervices which to him ſeemed neceſ'ſary for their preſervation, particularly the 'finiſhing and proteƈting the works now erect'ing at Pittſburg, and the aſſiſting Governor 'Littleton againſt the Cherokee Indians, if they 'ſhould be raſh enough to declare war.'

New York, Jan. 7. We hear that the grenadiers and light infantry of the Royal Scotch, and the grenadiers and light infantry of the 55th regiment, are ordered to South Carolina, to aſſiſt that Government in their endeavours to bring under the Cherokee Indians; and that they are to embark this week for that place.

The Loe man of war is to ſail this week for England, and take under convoy ſeveral tranſports, and all the merchant-ſhips bound to the Eaſtward.

Boſton, Dec. 24. Tueſday laſt Capt. Hobdell arrived here in 12 days from Louiſbourg, and

informs, that the people in that garriſon were in very good health: That the party, conſiſting of the chiefs of the tribes of Indians, and head-men of the French inhabitants of Pictou, and places adjacent, which we mentioned ſome time ago to have arrived there in behalf of the reſt, to ſubmit themſelves to the Britiſh Government, had agreed upon ſome terms of ſubmiſſion, and were juſt ready to return from whence they came; but as there are no letters come in this veſſel, we can learn no particulars. Capt. Lobdell heard they were to come and ſurrender themſelves next ſpring, and then deliver up all the veſſels they had taken from the Engliſh.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 11. This day the Houſe of Commons reſolved, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return him the Thanks of this Houſe for the very ſeaſonable augmentation which his Majeſty hath lately commanded to be made to his forces upon this Eſtabliſhment; to expreſs our firm reliance upon his Majeſty's wiſdom and paternal care to provide for the ſecurity of this kingdom in the moſt effectual manner; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will be ready, upon every occaſion, moſt chearfully to concur, as far as the circumſtances of the nation will permit, in all ſuch meaſures, as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary, for the ſupport of his honour, and dignity of his Crown, and the defence of this kingdom.

Galway, Feb. 14. Michael M'Daniel of New Roſs, in the county of Wexford, Mariner, the only Survivor of the unfortunate crew of the late ſhip Anne and Mary, of this port, which was wrecked on the coaſt of Kerry in December laſt, as formerly mentioned, arrived here on Saturday laſt, from whom we have the following relation of the ſufferings of that unhappy crew. He ſaith, that he, with eight others, ſailed from Drontheim in Norway the 1ſt of Sept. laſt laden with deals for this town. That after a ſeries of contrary winds and bad weather, they on October 10th, from an obſervation taken the day before, computed themſelves to be within fifteen leagues of the iſlands of Aran, in the opening of this bay. As they were put to allowance ſome time before, it is eaſy to judge, how pleaſing it was to find themſelves ſo near their deſired port. But that very night, which proved ſqually, in wearing the ſhip in order to lie to, ſhe overſet; in which condition ſhe remained, toſſed about for the ſpace of five hours, when by cutting away the rigging and part of the foremait (the only one they could then come at) ſhe righted again: But during this diſaſter, her counter was ſtove in, and her entire cabin carried away, whereby they loſt not only what little proviſions they had left, but alſo their compaſs, and every other article that could be of uſe to them in navigating the veſſel. Ten days paſſed without their taſting a morſel, except two rats, which were equally ſhared among the ſtarving crew. What followed next nothing but devouring famine could ſuggeſt. It was agreed, that one ſhould die to ſupport the reſt: and accordingly they caſt lots. The firſt fell upon Patrick Lidane, the only ſon of a poor widow in this town, who requeſted, that for their immediate ſubſiſtence, they would diſpenſe with the calves of his legs; and that perhaps before they ſhould be neceſſitated to have further recourſe to him, Providence might do more for them than they expected. His requeſt was granted, and after cutting away the fleſh of his legs, which they eat raw, and where of he begged a morſel himſelf, but was refuſed, he was permitted to live thirty hours. The ſecond perſon who ſuffered the ſame fate was James Lee, who was delirious three days before he ſuffered; the third was his brother Patrick Lee; and the fourth was Bryan Flaherty. On theſe four bodies, which were eaten raw, and without any kind of drink, but what rain water they could catch in the ſkulls of the killed, did the reſt ſubſiſt (while three of them who eſcaped the lot died in the forecaſtle) from the 20th or 21ſt of October to the 1ſt of December following, when the veſſel was drove into the county of Kerry as aforeſaid. The Captain and the preſent ſurvivor were ſo worn out with famine and diſtreſs, that they were unable to ſtand, and ſcarcely ſhewed ſigns of life, and notwithſtanding the greateſt care was extended to them, the Captain died in about thirty hours after he had been brought aſhore. The ſame care was continued to this ſurvivor, who, ſo ſoon as he was in a condition to travel, made the beſt of his way hither, to fulfill the dying injunctions of the crew who fell by lot as aforeſaid, who ſeverally made it their laſt and earneſt requeſt, that whoſoever ſhould ſurvive ſhould, as ſpeedily as poſſibly they could, repair to this town, and there relate to their friends their miſerable ſufferings and ſad cataſtrophe.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 16. A regiment of Militia is immediately to be raiſed in this city, to be called the Edinburgh regiment, of which Lord George Lennox, Brother to the Duke of Richmond, and Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Charles Hay's regiment, is to be Colonel; and Capt. George Drummond, eldeſt ſon of the Lord Provoſt of this city, Captain in the ſame regiment, is to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Morris, with five companies of his regiment, is arrived at Bruntiſland, where they will be reviewed, and then embark on board the tranſports, which are lying there ready to carry them to the Nore.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cornwall, Feb. 18. Laſt week a Dutch veſſel laden with wine was thrown aſhore near Mount's-bay, where ſhe received very little damage, and would in all probability have been got off again next tide, had not ſome ſavages aſſembled in a riotous manner to the number of about 500, and after plundering her, and barbarouſly uſing the unfortunate crew, ſplit her in pieces. They afterwards got drunk upon the Plunder, and differed about the diviſion of it; in the ſcuffle one man loſt his life, and many others were very much wounded: The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat yeſterday upon the body, and brought in their verdict Wilful Murder.

Pakefield, Feb. 20. By the high wind yeſterday in the afternoon, a fleet of ſhips bound ſouthward were driven back. One of which, a loaden collier, unfortunately ſtruck upon the inner ſhoal off this place, and by the violence of the waves was ſoon laid on her ſide; and in about three quarters of an hour ſunk, and all the crew periſhed in the ſight of many ſpectators, who could give no aſſiſtance.

Ipſwich, Feb. 20. We hear from Wickham Skeith, that a Farmer in that neighbourhood, going from this place, was robbed between Brockford-ſtreet and Twaite Water, by two footpads, of ten guineas and a half. The one took hold of his bridle, and demanded his money; upon which he ſtruck him with his whip, and had diſengaged himſelf, but the other coming up, ſtruck him on the head and brought him to the ground. He was much bruiſed, but got to the Griffin at Brockford; and the thieves, after committing the robbery, made towards a wood.

Worceſter, Feb. 21. Thurſday laſt a woman in Sedbury, diſordered in her mind, chopped off her left hand, which was done with ſurprizing reſolution, ſhe not entirely effecting it till after three or four ſtrokes. Being aſked the reaſon of ſo deſperate an act, ſhe left that to be interred from the quoting herſelf theſe Words of Scripture, *If thy hand offend thee, cut it off, and caſt it from thee.* She is now in our infirmary, and as well as can be expected.

Laſt Friday morning, as Mr. Darby's Kidderminſter ſtage waggon was coming through the river Avon, near Eveſham bridge, it overſet, and it was with great difficulty the horſes were ſaved. Great part of the goods in the waggon was much damaged.

Saliſbury, Feb. 25. On Monday laſt Thomas Shepherd was committed to Wincheſter goal, on ſuſpicion of robbing in the night-time, the houſe of Mr. Sadler, of Lymington, with whom he had lived ſome little time a ſervant, of ſeveral Queen Ann's ſix-pences, fiſhes, and counters, and other things.

Canterbury, Feb. 23. Seven French priſoners have been retaken in a ſmall wood at Pluckley, and ſent back to Siſſinghurſt, from which place they had made their eſcape.

PORT-NEWS.

Fowey, Feb. 19. Laſt night, a little to the eaſtward of this place, was drove aſhore and ſtove to pieces, the Saltcome, Paſcoe, Maſter, of this place, coming from Plymouth, with wine and ſlates. The Maſter was drowned, and one man ſaved.

Weymouth, Feb. 23. This morning, about 11 o'clock, was ſtranded on Portland Beach, the Fanny brigantine, Daniel M'Lane, Commander, from London for Senegal, laden with flour and peaſe; the Captain and four mariners ſaved, and five drowned.

Portſmouth, Feb. 24. Friday ſailed his Majeſty's ſhip Windſor for Liſbon, on board which ſhip is his Excellency Lord Kinnoul.

His Majeſty's ſhip Iſis has been ſurveyed. Her timbers are all ſound, only her ſcantling ſmall, with the top timbers pretty far aſunder. They intend to run timbers down between, and to ſtrengthen them with top riders. The Surveyor and Maſter builders, who have been down on this account, ſet out this morning for their reſpective places.

LONDON.

It is ſaid that the King of Spain has made the King of Poland, his father-in-law, a preſent of a million of piaſtres.

The Empreſs-Queen of Hungary is going to raiſe four millions of florins (half-crowns) by annuities on lives; no ſubſcriber to contribute leſs in this loan than 100 florins.

The Baron de Derenthal and the Baron Wintzingerode, both Aids de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, are arrived here from Germany, to attend a trial upon a late General Officer.

At a meeting of the ſociety for promoting arts and commerce on Wedneſday laſt, a premium of twenty guineas was adjudged to John Pingo, of Great Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-Garden, for engraving a medal.

To Lewis Pingo, of the ſame place, ten guineas, for the beſt model of a medallion.

To Richard Coſway, for the beſt drawing of an human figure, twelve guineas.

To John Mortimer, ſecond beſt, eight guineas.

To —— Martin, third beſt, ſix guineas.

To William Pars, fourth beſt, four guineas.

Capt. Taylor, of the Ramillies, lately loſt, has left a Lady, who had lately lain-in, inconſolable. She was daughter of Mr. Vincent, Surgeon of his Majeſty's Yard at Plymouth. It is ſaid, that one of the Men leaped from the forecaſtle upon a rock, and was ſaved; the gallant Commander attempting to do the like, fell ſhort, and was carried away by the waves.

Laſt Friday night about 12 o'clock, Mr. Joſhua Mendez Da Coſta coming from Mr. Salvadore's houſe in White-hart court, without Biſhopſgate, was robbed of his money by a man in ſoldiers cloaths: Mr. Garcia, Mr. Salvadore's Book-keeper, a few nights before very narrowly eſcaped being robbed near the ſame place, by a fellow in the ſame dreſs.

Wednesday, February 27.

From the London Gazette.

Florence, Feb. 2.

LAST week anchored at Leghorn from a cruize, his Britannick Majeſty's ſhip the Ambuſcade, Capt. Baſſett, Commander, having brought in two French prizes of a conſiderable value, which veſſels, as well as the Fame privateer, and two other French prizes brought in by him, were all drove a-ſhore a few days ago; but it is thought they might be got off without much damage. The Favourite ſloop has likewiſe brought into Leghorn a French ſhip laden with Cloth and Indigo from Marſeilles, bound for Alexandretta. A detachment of 350 recruits, to compleat the Tuſcan troops in Germany, are to ſet out on the 15th inſtant. [*Gaz.*

Toulon, Jan. 29. The Tigre and Chateau du Pin are in the Road, and will ſail the firſt fair wind for Cape Francois. All the ſhips that returned from Cadiz are diſarmed.

Dreſden, Feb. 1. A Lockſmith has been diſcovered here, under the diſguiſe of a man belonging to the Auſtrian artillery. He was employed in nailing up the artillery on our ramparts; but was detected after he had ſpoiled the fifth piece.

Erfurth, Feb. 12. On the 2d of this month a general ſearch was made throughout the city of Leipſic, and all the men found capable of ſervice have been ſent to Magdebourg.

Hague, Feb. 17. We have accounts from Gouda, that the dykes of the canal of Crimpen were greatly damaged by the hurricane on Friday night, inſomuch that in many places the waters had broke through, and reduced the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to the moſt deplorable condition, it being impoſſible for them to procure any ſubſiſtence but at the riſk of their lives.

LONDON.

Private letters from Hamburgh ſay, that the Grand Signior being perfectly recovered from his late indiſpoſition, has reſumed the ſcheme he was on the point of executing two years ago, which occaſioned a premature report, that the Tartars had made an irruption into Poland.

If it be true, that an army of Tartars is to come into Poland, they will, it is apprehended, introduce themſelves as friends to the Poles, and deſire his Poliſh Majeſty and the Republic to prevail upon the Ruſſian troops to quit their territories, otherwiſe they ſhall be obliged to ſeek and fight them whereſoever they can find them, for the benefit of the Poliſh nation, and alſo in order to pave the way for reſtoring peace in the German Empire: And in ſuch an expedition they would certainly be ſeconded by a Turkiſh army, as their Khan never goes to war without leave of the Grand Signior, at leaſt not with ſuch nations as Poland, Auſtria and Ruſſia.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has actually levied ſixty thouſand men in his own dominions, and has ordered Saxony to furniſh 15,000 recruits. A new field train of 100 pieces of fine braſs cannon are prepared at Berlin, and are very ſpeedily to be ſent to the army. Many people think that his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry has quitted the army for a little time, in order to compoſe matters in Saxony, and to diſpoſe the Magiſtrates of Leipſic and other great towns to take ſuch ſteps as may contribute to their own ſafety and the King his brother's ſatisfaction.

According to letters from Berlin, the late affair at Anclam, tho' inconſiderable in itſelf, is not ſo in its conſequences. It occaſions the countermanding of the troops which were on their march to Mecklenbourg, where the King of Pruſſia propoſed to raiſe many recruits, there being ſtill a great number of young fellows in that dutchy fit for ſervice. It is ſaid that at the requeſt of the Miniſtry, the command in Pomerania will be given to the Prince of Bevern, Governor of Stettin.

Letters from Francfort on the Mayne pretend that the French army will take the field before the end of March.

Great preparations are making for ſending troops to Germany; and a fine train of artillery, with proper officers, &c. will be ready to embark in a few days.

The Privy-Counſellor Baron de Steinberg, accompanied by his brother, who is Counſellor of War, ſet out from Hanover on the 4th of this month, in order to execute a private commiſſion at the Court of Copenhagen.

The States General of the United Provinces have received advice from their Conſul at Algiers, that having remonſtrated to the Dey againſt the unjuſtifiable behaviour of the Algerine corſairs towards Dutch ſhips, particularly in lately ſeizing the cargo of a veſſel loaded with lead; the Dey told him, that, from his great regard for their High Mightineſſes, and his ſincere deſire to maintain an invariable friendſhip with them, he had already given orders for the reſtitution of the ſaid cargo; and had enjoined, under a ſevere penalty, all due regard to be paid to the Dutch flag. On receiving this news, the States General ordered the Captain who was bound to Algiers with the preſents, but whoſe voyage had been countermanded, to put to ſea immediately; and, on delivering the preſents, to thank the Dey for the freſh proof he had given of his friendſhip for this State, and to aſſure him of a proper return on their part.

The laſt advices from Rome ſay, that Cardinal Portocarrero having deſired a conference with the General of the order of Jeſuits, and the Procurator-General of the ſeveral provinces of the order, informed them, that a reſolution had been taken to remove immediately the Fathers of that ſociety out of Paraguay, which is looked upon as a prelude to their being ſwept out of all the reſt of his Maſter's dominions.

Another embarkation of Jeſuits was made at Liſbon, for Italy, on the 6th of laſt month.

By letters from the Sound of the 9th inſtant, the froſt continued there much the ſame as it had been for ſome time; and there was ſo much ice, that no boats were able to croſs, which ſtopt the Swediſh and Daniſh mails.

Sir James Douglas, of the Dublin man of war, who is to relieve Commodore Moore, on the Leeward Iſland ſtation, will ſet out for Portſmouth next Thurſday morning.

The 21ſt inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip Faulkland ſailed from Plymouth, with the Boſcawen, Hawke, and Fox Indiamen, for the Downs.

It is reported that two French frigates, of 32 guns each, have been ſeen cruizing off Liſbon, advice of which has been given to Admiral Boſcawen; and that three of his frigates are gone in purſuit of them.

They write from Marſeilles of the 1ſt inſt. that an Engliſh ſhip called the Renown, of 20 guns, has taken and carried into Malta two poluccas from the Levant, very richly laden.

A French privateer of ten guns, called the Infernal, is carried into Barbadoes by the Amazon man of war.

Letters by the laſt Flanders mails bring advice of a ſhip from Zant for Amſterdam, Marſhall, Maſter, being taken by the ſix French men of war that got away from Cadiz, and carried into Toulon.

The Lyme, late Holland, and another ſhip, both of 16 guns, from Calabar, and belonging to Liverpool, are taken and carried into Martinico, after making a very brave defence.

The Hope, Reeves, from Bilboa to Pool; the Perrot, Foſter, from Liverpool to Hull; the Brothers, Willis, from Liverpool to London, and the Wilton, Long, from Parkgate to London, are all taken by the Duke d'Ayné privateer of Cherburgh, Capt. Duchane.

The Liſbon Packet, Brown, laden with corn for Liſbon, was taken about 40 leagues to the weſtward by a French privateer of 14 guns, belonging to Bayonne, and ranſomed. Two days after ſhe fell in with two French frigates, in lat. 48. 30. The ranſomed veſſel is arrived at Plymouth.

The Peggy and Elizabeth, Bride, from London for Liſbon, with corn, was forced into Fowey the 20th inſt. in a violent gale of wind, and ſoon after was driven foul of the moorings of another ſhip, and ſunk; the cargo will be ſaved, but all damaged.

Of a fleet of colliers, conſiſting of 33 ſail, which went from Yarmouth Roads laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, only 15 are arrived in the River; one was loſt coming through the Swinn, and the crew periſhed, in the late ſtorm; one loſt her rudder and went aſhore, the crew ſaved; a third is ſuppoſed to have foundered, as in the ſtorm her lights diſappeared in a moment; the other 15, 'tis hoped, are got ſafe into ſome port.

A ſhip, name unknown, from St. Kit's for Venice, is aſhore at Gibraltar.

The Bee, Wilis, that was drove aſhore at Tinmouth, is got off, with the loſs of her anchors.

The robberies lately committed at the houſes of Mr. Black in New Bond ſtreet, Mr. Lloyd in Devonſhire-ſquare, and Mr. Sugden at the King's Arms in Broad-ſtreet Paſſage, having been repreſented to the King, his Majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any perſon concerned in the ſaid robberies, who will diſcover his accomplice or accomplices, upon conviction. And as a further encouragement towards ſuch diſcovery, Mr. Black and Mr. Lloyd, each of them, offer 50l. upon conviction of one or more of the ſaid offenders; and the ward of Biſhopſgate Without a reward of 100l. or a proportionable part for either of the ſaid robberies that ſhall be diſcovered.

Laſt Monday evening Robert Tilling, ſervant to Mr. Lloyd, of Devonſhire ſquare, who was robbed the 19th inſtant, was taken up and ſent to Wood-ſtreet Compter, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the ſaid robbery. On his examination yeſterday before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, it appeared, that a printed ſhop-bill, belonging to a Chymiſt and Druggiſt near Norton-Falgate, had been found in Mr. Lloyd's compting houſe after the robbery was committed, and Mr. Lloyd imagining that the perſon who was in his chamber was diſguiſed by ſticking-plaiſter being put on his face, and that it was one of his ſervants, ſent to the perſon who kept the ſhop, and deſired to know whether any livery ſervant had lately bought black ſticking-plaiſter there; he was anſwered in the affirmative, and that not having a twelvepenny paper, he bought two ſixpenny ones; and the Shopkeeper being deſired to come to Mr. Lloyd's the next day, on his coming, the coachman and two footmen were called, when the coachman was fixed on by the Shopkeeper; and he was thereupon remanded back to the above priſon.

On Sunday evening, about ſeven o'clock, two young men coming from Kentiſh-town, were attacked in the New Road leading to Bedford-row, by two footpads. The young men made a ſtout reſiſtance, notwithſtanding one of the rogues made uſe of a hanger, and wounded them both very much; but the rogues were obliged to make off over the fields without their booty, on account of ſome perſons coming in ſight.

Thursday, February 28.

LONDON.

SEVEN French privateers have been taken by our men of war in the Weſt-Indies, four of them were carried into Antigua; but the privateers ſtill continue very numerous.

The Akerman, an Hamburgh ſhip, Peter Dirks, Maſter, from Topſham, bound to Hamburgh, was taken by the French and carried into Dunkirk, where ſhip and cargo were declared legal prize; but the owners have appealed from that ſentence to the French Court.

A ſtore ſhip from Cape Coaſt, with about 130 ſlaves, and 23 men, fought two or three privateers for two days, but was at laſt forced to ſubmit. The French, when they came aboard, cut and wounded the crew in a moſt barbarous manner, for their brave reſiſtance.

The Lyme man of war, with her prize the Antigallican, is arrived at Gibraltar.

Letters from the Levant, by way of Leghorn, give an account, that the city of Safet, near St. John de Acre, ſituated on a high mountain in Paleſtine, near the ſea ſide, formerly called Bethulia, a place held in great veneration by the Jews (who uſed to viſit it, and many choſe to end their days there) with ſeveral villages in that neighbourhood, have lately been entirely ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

The city of Damaſcus in Syria ſuffered ſo much by an earthquake on the 25th of November laſt, that one third part of the buildings were deſtroyed.

The ſame earthquake was ſtill more violent in Paleſtine, where whole towns and villages were overturned.

An earthquake was felt at Lisbon the 11th of laſt month, and another the next day, accompanied with a ſubterraneous noiſe; but no damage was ſuſtained.

Two violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Alicant in Spain, on the 3d and 4th of laſt month, but not attended with any fatal accident in that place.

They had at Guadaloupe, on the 22d of December laſt, a ſhock of an earthquake, but it did no damage.

On Sunday night laſt a fellow came to the houſe of an eminent merchant in Old Bedlam, and enquiring if the Gentleman was at home, was anſwered he was not. The fellow ſaid he had ſomething to deliver into his own hands, and deſired to ſtay in the houſe till he came home; but being refuſed that requeſt, he began to uſe bad language; whereupon the ſervant got ſome aſſiſtance, and took him into cuſtody; at which he was ſo enraged, that he ſaid he would be the deſtruction of that houſe and all that was in it, if they did not let him go; but he was carried before a Magiſtrate, who committed him to Bridewell.

On Sunday evening laſt, about ten o'clock, ſix ruffians ſurrounded the chariot of a Lady in Fenchurch-ſtreet, robbed her of a gold watch and her money, and made off undiſcovered.

Yeſterday Margaret Murphy and Daniel Dailey, were committed to Newgate by Chriſt. Scott, Eſq; on ſuſpicion of ſtealing a quantity of ſugar out of the warehouſe of the Proprietors of Irongate wharf.

The ſame day Margaret Maguire was committed to the ſame goal by Saunders Welch, Eſq; for ſtealing a copper preſerving pan, the property of Mr. John Mullins.

As was Henry Marland, by John Fielding, Eſq; for ſtealing a quantity of bacon, the property of Mr. John Lacey.

Tueſday a man ſtood on the pillory at Charing-Croſs, for perjury.

On Friday night laſt a perſon that was ſet down at an inn in Gracechurch ſtreet, out of the Chatham ſtage coach dropped down, and died inſtantly.

Friday, February 29.

LONDON.

ON Tueſday evening an Expreſs arrived from Ireland with an account, that Monſ. Thurot with four frigates had landed 1000 men at Carrickfergus, whithin ten miles of Belfaſt, on the North-Eaſt coaſt of Ireland; that the commanding officer on that coaſt with three companies of foot retired into Belfaſt caſtle, but it being out of repair, it was feared (if they ſhould be attacked there) they could not hold out till they received a reinforcement; and that the French were marching up into the country. Orders are given for ſome horſe that are in Dublin to march immediately, in order to ſtop their progreſs.

Yeſterday the Seſſions began at the Old Baily, when 14 priſoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Gueſt (in company with Thomas Smith who pleaded guilty to the indictment) for breaking the dwelling-houſe of Mr. William Howes, Silverſmith, near Temple-Bar, and ſtealing plate to the amount of near 20l. and William Beckworth, for ſtealing money and goods, the property of Thomas More, of Hackney, in his dwelling-houſe. Seven were caſt for tranſportation, and four acquitted.

Three battalions of the Guards, and ſeveral regiments of foot, are to march to the Iſle of Wight next month.

Promotions in the Army.

Capt. Daniel, lately arrived from Germany, is appointed by his Majeſty Captain of an independent company, to be forthwith raiſed.

Col. Bagſhaw's *regiment of foot, now raiſing in* Ireland.

Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Eſq; Major.

50th Regiment of Foot.

Spencer Compton, Eſq; Captain.
Edward Pownall, Eſq; Captain Lieutenant.
—— Baſkerville, Gent. Lieutenant.
Alexander Roſs, Gent. Enſign.

70th Regiment of Foot.

Robert Pigot, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel.
William Neſbitt, Eſq; Major.
John Fowle, Eſq; Captain.
John Woodward, Eſq; Captain.
Muſſenden Johnſton, Eſq; Captain-Lieutenant.
George Kinloch, Gent. Lieutenant.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Mr. Hallifax is choſen Divinity Profeſſor of Greſham College.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. John Harley, to the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the dioceſe of Hereford.

Mr. George Murry, to be Maſter Carver to all his Majeſty's Works.

BIRTHS.

23. The Right Hon. Lady Juliana Penn, of a ſon, at Mr. Penn's houſe in Spring Garden.

26. The Lady of —— Shaw, Eſq; of a ſon, in Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

MARRIAGES.

20. Thomas Shreyer, Eſq; to Mrs. Owen, Widow of Colonel Charles Owen.

Mr. Mendez, of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Mendez, of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

21. Robert Symes, Eſq; to Miſs Eleanora Roſs.

Captain Banks, of the Navy, to Miſs Green, of Chelſea.

Captain Tomlinſon, of Warwick-court, Holborn, to Miſs Robinſon, only daughter of Dr. Robinſon, of Hatton-Garden.

23. Mr. William Markes, Glover, in Cheapſide, to Miſs Vandevall, daughter of Mr. Vandevall, Linen-draper in Cheapſide.

26. Mr. James Mills, of New Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Cox, of Token-houſe-yard.

DEATHS.

Duncan Johnſtone, Eſq; at Marlborough in Wiltſhire; a near relation to the preſent Marquis of Annandale in Scotland.

—— Content, at La Croix in Champagne, aged 121 years and nine months.

Mr. Dominick Donnelly, at his Chambers in the Middle Temple, one of the greateſt Mathematicians of the age he lived in: he was Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Dublin in the reign of King Charles II.

William Baylies, of Eveſham, Gent. who had many years been Head-diſtributer of ſtamps for the county of Worceſter; he had reſigned that Office about two years ago, in favour of Mr. Green of Eveſham.

Mrs. de Greaſe, Relict of the late William Ann de Greaſe, Eſq; many years Page of the bedchamber to his Majeſty, at Aldermaſon in Berkſhire.

The Lady of —— Orton, Eſq; of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Barker, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Barker, of Oxford.

Mrs. Mence, a Widow Lady, at the Rock near Bewdley, Worceſterſhire.

8. Bryan Crowther, Eſq; at Street-Court, in Herefordſhire.

Alexander Campbell, Eſq; of Inveraw in Scotland, Captain in the Argyleſhire regiment. He was wounded in the year 1758, at the attack upon Ticonderoga, where his father fell, and had returned home for his recovery.

15. The Rev. Mr. Malachi Blake, a Diſſenting Miniſter, at Blandford in Dorſetſhire.

16. The Rev. Mr. Pilgrim, Rector of Standiſh, Lancaſhire, and ſometime Greek Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge. The preſentation of this living, worth 600l. per annum, is in the gift of Richard Clayton, of Adlington, Eſq; Recorder of Wigan.

Mr. Jeremiah Pratt, one of the Senior Clerks of the South Sea Company, at Bethnall-Green.

17. Mr. John Halſey, formerly Linen-draper of this city, and one of the people called Quakers, at Hammerſmith.

18. Mrs. Tihurſt, Relict of the late John Tihurſt, Eſq; at Chatham.

Charles Carcaſs, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the city of Weſtminſter, in Stretton-Ground, Weſtminſter.

Mrs. Dering, a near relation of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. and likewiſe to the Earl of Egmont.

19. Sir William More Molyneux, Bart. of Loſely, near Guildford in Surrey; at Bath.

Sir John Pole, Bart. at Shute, Devonſhire.

Mr. John Haley, one of the Moneyers belonging to the Mint-Office in the Tower.

Mrs. Dallas, Wife of Dr. Dallas of Kingſton in Jamaica, at her apartments in Hatton Garden.

Mrs. Sharpe, widow of the late John Sharpe, Eſq; who was Sollicitor of his Majeſty's Treaſury, and Member of Parliament for Callington.

20. Thomas Stonor, jun. Eſq; at Stonor in Oxfordſhire.

Mr. Richard Croſs, Prompter to the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

Mr. Combetes, Jeweller, in St. Martin's-Lane.

21. Sir Thomas Hore, Bart. at Stow, Norfolk. He is ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his only brother, Major Hore, now Sir George Hore, Bt.

Mr. Stephen Cumberford, of Mark-lane; occaſioned by a fall from his horſe a few days ago.

Mr. William Ruſted, Glaſs Man to his Majeſty; at his Houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Lady Mary Jennings, Siſter to the Earl of Clanrickard.

Mr. John Peter Blaquiere, at Greenwich, Merchant of this city.

24. Paul Whichcot, Eſq; at Finchley.

Mr. John Burdett, Silk Broker.

25. Mr. Gregory Pocock, maſter of the Cock and Woolpack in Finch-lane.

An ODE *on the* OLD YEAR.

By Mr. AB. PORTAL.

PRopitious year, with glory crown'd!
Never in his annual round
Did Phœbus yet with ſuch indulgence ſmile
On this long renowned Iſle.
Tuneful Goddeſs come away,
A worthy theme demands your lay:
Bring the ſadly-pleaſing lute,
Bring the joy-inſpiring flute,
Bring the ſhepherd's dorick reed,
And let the martial trumpet laſt ſucceed.

Where'er the boiſt'rous ocean roars,
And with his foaming waves aſſaults the patient ſhores;
Where'er the winds aſſert their wild domain,
Where'er the clouds diſperſe the genial rain:
Where the diſtant Ganges flows,
Where the plant of ſweetneſs grows,
Where the rivers teem with gold,
Where the Savage, free and bold,
Roves o'er his tractleſs woods, nor heeds Canadian cold; [heard,
The fame of Britain's triumphs has been
Her thunders dreaded, and her King rever'd.

But ah! before the ſhouts of joy begin,
Funereal Sadneſs darkens all the ſcene.
Serene Maria, Belgia's prop,
And our lov'd Monarch's eldeſt hope,
Sinks in death.—Hollandia, mourn,
And weeping Texel, drain thy copious urn:
Old Thames, with all his nymphs, for one ſo dear,
Shall join thy woes, and pay thee tear for tear.
O drunk with Liberty, unenvy'd Fate!
Who now ſhall trim thy factious State?
Now in her grave thy nurſing mother lies;
She, who was good as great, and kind as wiſe:
A Princeſs born for nations to admire,
Worthy of Freedom's helm, worthy her Royal Sire.

But hark! I hear the ſprightly flute;
Sighs be huſh'd, and Grief be mute.
Who are all this feſtive train,
Lightly bounding o'er the plain?
See! before the concourſe glad,
A Bard in ſnowy veſtments clad,
And ſeems to lift his holy eyes
Beaming grateful to the ſkies;
Hark! he ſings—'All-gracious Heaven,
'To thee be never-ceaſing praiſes given.
'No more our land thy juſt diſpleaſure mourns;
'Teach us to make thee due returns.
'Now no more within our ſtalls
'The fatten'd ox unwounded falls;
'No more the luſty bull deſponding roves
'And loaths his food, and ſlights his brindled loves.
'Secure the ſportive heifers now [loves.
'Thro' the verdant paſtures low,
'Nor fear Infection's pois'nous breath
'Dealing ſickneſs, dealing death.
'Crown the altars, tune the reed,
'Let your num'rous victims bleed,
'Let Albion's ſons devout thankſgivings pay,
'And all her cliffs reſound the pious lay.'

Yet awhile, my Muſe, reſtrain
The glowing ardour in thy breaſt,
Indulge not yet thy martial vein,
Yet let the joys of conqueſt be ſuppreſt;
And with thy pipe, ſo ſhrill and clear,
Firſt trace the progreſs of the rural year.
Nymphs and ſwains attend the ſong,
Rural ſtrains to you belong.
Come from Thames's winding ſhores,
From where the rapid Severn roars,
From the banks of northern Tyne,
From Avon's flow'ry borders join;
From ev'ry ſtream whoſe bounty feeds
Th' eternal verdure of Britannia's meads.

Unuſual ſight in this our Iſle!
Behold! ev'n Janus ſeems to ſmile.
No frozen blaſts, no ſtorms inclement now
Forbid the labours of the plow:
The cheerful Hind turns up the willing plain,
And whiſtling ſows his golden grain:
While Phœbus with a tepid ray
Gently cheers the winter's day.

Now the Spring advances nigh,
Show'rs deſcend and zephyrs ſigh;
Gentle ſhow'rs and zephyrs bland,
Such as wake the flow'ry band.
See! the yellow crocus ſprings;
Hark! the early blackbird ſings;
See! the orchard's blooming white
To their ſweet ſhade the tuneful choir invite:
Whilſt verdant tufts of hopeful corn,
The ample fields and ſpacious plains adorn.

May approaches—all around,
Venus laughs, and Graces bound;
Hope enlivens, fear is fled,
Each tender plant lifts up his head;
Whilſt the young ſummer ſhines in all its pride
And riſing plenty ſwells on ev'ry ſide.
Th' inſatiate Farmer looks around and ſmiles
To ſee the product of his toils:
While not a gale malignant blows
To kill the tender fruit, or nip the budding roſe.
The luſty Mower now puts in his claim,
And early quits his ſun-burnt dame,
To cut the graſs with dew-drops wet,
And hear the lark his mattin hymns repeat:
So thick the crop of future hay,
He whets and whets his ſcythe, yet makes but little way.

Now in his bright ecliptic road
Advances high the light-impelling God;
Lads and laſſes intermixt
In their proper ſtations fixt,
Spread abroad the herbage green,
While fragrance fills the air, and all the ſky's ſerene!
Thanks to the ſtill indulgent ſun,
Now the work is almoſt done;
The wond'ring maſter feaſts his eyes
To ſee the num'rous cocks ariſe,
And, not ungrateful, lifts his hands in praiſe
To Heav'n, whoſe goodneſs fills him with amaze.

The ſpacious hay-ricks, ſweet and dry,
Now raiſe their pointed heads on high,
The ſun with lion's fury ſhines,
The gaping furrows thirſt for rain,
To feed the graſs, to ſwell the grain,
And languid Nature pines.
Not long ſhe pines;—for mark! the low'ring ſky
Proclaims the latter rain is nigh.
I hear, I hear the joyful ſound,
Deep copious ſhow'rs deſcending all around;
Yet, not with fierce tyrannic ſway
The overbearing torrents mark their way;
But, like the golden reign of Britain's King,
They make the grateful valleys laugh and ſing.

See! again, the welkin clear,
And milder ſuns declare the autumn near.
Mirth and labour, hand in hand,
Now employ the ruſtick band;
Some are reaping, ſome are mowing,
Some are loading, ſome are ſtowing:
Long they reap, and long they mow,
Long they load, and long they ſtow:
For ſcarcely (e'en in this heav'n-favour'd iſle)
Such plenteous crops e'er crown'd the Farmer's toil.
Ye ruſtick youths that round me throng,
And hear the wonders of my ſong,
With ſhouts of gladneſs rend the vaulted ſkies,
And praiſe the ſacred fount from whence thoſe bleſſings riſe.

* * * * * * * * * * *

[The Author intended to have ſung the glorious conqueſts atchieved in the year 1759, in the ſeveral quarters of the world, and had wrote ſome few ſtanzas; but ſomething fell out which ingroſſed his whole thoughts, and intirely diſabled him from finiſhing it.]

TRUTH eſtabliſhes all THINGS.

AS Health is one of the greateſt Bleſſings that attend Mankind, ſo they ſhould be extremely careful, when otherwiſe, to purchaſe ſuch Medicines, prepared by Men of Fortune and Veracity, as are and have been known to anſwer the great and good Deſigns of their Inventors: Such a Medicinal Cordial is that of Dr. *Daffy's Elixir*, which was ſo much recommended to the Public by Dr. *King*, Phyſician to King *Charles* II. and the late learned and ingenious Dr. *Radcliffe*.—But how greatly this grand and good Cordial Elixir has been adulterated of late Years by a low Set of mercenary Venders, is ſcarcely to be credited: Foul ordinary Spirits, inſtead of clean and pure Brandy, with baſe or damaged Drugs, are now, to the Shame of their Venders, impoſed upon the Public, for that noble and generous Elixir; which none could be guilty of, but ſuch as never feel for any body elſe than themſelves, whoſe Foreheads are brazen, and whoſe Conſciences are ſeared.

Now, in order to prevent the Public from being impoſed upon by a foul and ſpurious Elixir, they are deſired to remark, that if the Names of *Dicey* and *Okell* are not in the Bill of Directions given with each Bottle, they only deſire to ſtand unimpeached from the fatal Conſequences ſo often accruing from taking a baſe and ſpurious Elixir.

To confirm the Efficacy of *Dicey* and *Okell's* Original *Daffy's Elixir*, the following Cures, ſworn the 7th of *November*, 1759, before *J. Tripp*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Somerſet*, are inſerted by Deſire of the Deponents, viz.

WILLIAM ELWORTHY, in the Pariſh of *Collumpton, Devonſhire*, Cheeſe-Factor, depoſed, That for a long Time he had been violently afflicted with acute Pains in the Region of his Breaſt and Stomach, with Loſs of Appetite, for which he had taken Abundance of Medicines to no Purpoſe, and at laſt was ſo much reduced, that he thought of nothing but the Grave; when, providentially, hearing of the many Cures performed in his Neighbourhood by *Dicey* and *Okell's* Original Elixir, he applied to *Abraham Nurton*, Tobacconiſt, their Vender in *Taunton*, and by taking one Bottle, was reſtored to his former good State of Health. Alſo,

JOHN MOGFORD, of the Pariſh of *Sampford Arundale*, in *Somerſetſhire*, Farmer, was for ſeven Years tormented in a moſt grievous Manner with the Cholic and fevere Pains in his Stomach, attended with Gripings, &c. and took many Medicines without receiving the leaſt Relief; when almoſt deſpairing of a Cure, he applied to the above *Abraham Nurton* for a Bottle of *Daffy's Elixir*, which, upon taking, gave him unexpected Relief, and in a little Time reſtored him to a perfect State of Health.

N. B. The ſaid *John Mogford* gave ſome of the ſaid Elixir to his Neighbour *John Weſcott*, who was much in the ſame melancholy Situation, and had been ſo for a long Time, by taking which he was alſo reſtored to his Health, and able to go to his daily Labour as uſual.

☞ Numbers of Perſons afflicted with Piles have been ſurprizingly relieved by the above Elixir.

Theſe late Inſtances of the Efficacy of the Original *Daffy's Elixir*, are, we hope, ſufficient to prove to the Public the Goodneſs of it; and that from our long Experience, and eſtabliſhed Reputation, they may be aſſured of its genuine Preparation; the which none can more ardently wiſh than the Proprietors *Dicey* and *Okell*, (at Dr. *Bateman's* Warehouſe in *Bow Church Yard*) who appoint the ſame to be ſold by *J. Legge*, at the *Civet Cat*, Perfume Shop, oppoſite the *Admiralty*; and Mrs. *Dobar*, near *Eaſt Smithfield*, *London*.

Where may be had, under the King's Royal Patents,
Dr. *Bateman's* Drops.
Dr. *Hooper's* Pills.
Dr. *Frances's* Strengthening Elixir.
Liquid Shell, for Cure of the Stone and Gravel.
Dr. *Radcliffe's* famous Purging Elixir.
Dr. *Chaſe's* Balſamic Pills, to prevent Miſcarriages, &c. 2s.
Betton's true *Britiſh* Oil.
Dr. *Anderſon's* Grana Angelica, or true *Scots* Pills, ſealed with the Doctor's Head between C. D. 1s. the Box.
Dr. *Bateman's* Spirits of Scurvy Graſs.
Dr. *Baker's* Balſam, which aſſuredly cures Fœtid Breath, &c. 1s. 6d.
Schwanberg's Univerſal Fever Powder, 2s.
Boſtock's and *Stoughton's* Elixirs.
Fryars Balſam.
Godfrey's General Cordial.
True Eau de Luce, in 1s. 6d. the Bottle, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Obſerve that the Names *Dicey* and *Okell* (as above) be in all Direction Bills, with every Bottle or Box.

The PEN.

IN earlier times, when abſence interpos'd,
And ev'ry ſocial tie of converſe clos'd;
When ill-tim'd ſeparation firſt began
Sweet intercourſe to break, 'twixt man and man,
They ſigh'd, and parted with unwilling breath,
For abſence prov'd a ſhorter kind of death;
No help was found to eaſe their riſing pain,
His loſs the hapleſs lover mourn'd in vain;
In vain eſſay'd his ſorrow to forbear,
Each pleaſing object but renew'd his care.
Fruitleſs he ſtrove, with tears and grief oppreſt,
To quell the raging anguiſh of his breaſt;
Deep plung'd in woe the tender huſband ſigh'd,
And fondly kiſs'd the image of his bride.

At length ſucceeding ages wiſer grown,
Arts flouriſh where the ſeeds were ſcarcely ſown;
Invention firſt her gen'rous aid ſupply'd,
Extracting virtue from the gooſe's ſide;
High roſe the plume with artificial tongue,
Whilſt uſes all around profuſely hung;
Wet with the liquid, form'd by niceſt art,
It ſpeaks all languages, can all impart,
And avenues lay open to the heart.

The Pen thus form'd, man's thoughts can freely roam,
And teach his friends, tho' diſtant far from home;
His ſentiments appear without diſguiſe;
And in the welcome leaf the writer lies.

'Tween lovers true ſhould diſtance intervene,
This Pen ſhall cure the vapours and the ſpleen;
Beauty ſhall brighten in the lively page,
With ſtronger impulſe Cloe's charms engage;
Her ſtyle her happier preſence ſhall ſupply,
And paint new graces to th' enraptur'd eye;
Endearing ſoftneſs fill the tender line,
And all the goddeſs in expreſſion ſhine.

Thus abſence wears an aſpect more ſerene,
And pleaſure reigns where woe had only been;
Thus ſhall the Pen a conſtant bleſſing prove,
The tie of friends, and vehicle of love.

A FRAGMENT *of* MILTON, *from the* Italian.

WHEN Milton in his youth was at Florence, he fell in love with a young Lady of great beauty and merit; and, as ſhe underſtood no Engliſh, he wrote ſome verſes to her in the Italian, of which he was not then a perfect maſter. —The ſenſe was this:

WHEN, in your language I, unſkill'd, addreſs
The ſhort pac'd efforts of a trammell'd muſe;
Soft Italy's fair criticks round me preſs,
And my miſtaking paſſion, thus, accuſe:
Why, to our tongue's diſgrace, does thy dumb love
Strive, in rough ſound, ſoft meanings to impart?
He muſt ſelect his words, who ſpeaks, to move;
And points his purpoſe at the hearer's heart.
Then, laughing, they repeat my languid lays—
—Nymphs, of thy native clime, perhaps,—they cry,
For whom thou haſt a tongue,—may feel thy praiſe:
But we muſt underſtand, e'er we comply!
Do thou, my ſoul's ſoft hope! theſe triflers awe;
Tell 'em, 'tis nothing, how, or what, I writ;
Since Love, from ſilent looks, can language draw,
And ſcorns the lame impertinence of Wit.

A Receipt for the Rheumatiſm.

TAKE a pint of milk, boil it; then put two ſpoonfuls if the muſtard is good, if not, three into the milk, let it boil again, take out the curd, and let the perſon drink it as warm as he can in bed. This draught is to be taken three nights following.

A Receipt for the Diſtemper among the Horſes.

TREACLE, two ounces; the flower of beſt muſtard, four ounces; ſaltpetre, two ounces; black-pepper, one ounce; beat them and mix them in a quart of wormwood ale; give it to the horſe warm in the morning, but firſt bleed him; exerciſe him moderately. If the firſt time doth not anſwer, repeat it the ſecond.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Dickenſon, of Liverpool, Grocer and Tallow-Chandler. To appear March 26, 27, and April 5, at the Golden Lion, Liverpool.

William Welſitt, of Kingſton upon Hull, Yorkſhire, Merchant. To appear March 8, 22, and April 5, at Guildhall, London.

John Pitman, of Briſtol, Plumber. To appear March 5, 6, and April 5, at the Rummer Tavern, in All Saints Lane, Briſtol.

Samuel Gilbody, of Liverpool, China Facturer. To appear March 27, 28, and April 8, at the Golden Lion in Dale-ſtreet, Liverpool.

Robert Wilſon, of Norwich, Coal Dealer. To appear March 10, 11, and April 8, at Gray's Coffee-houſe, in the pariſh of St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich.

The Aſſize of Bread ſet forth by order of the Lord-Mayor on Tueſday laſt, which took place on Thurſday.

WHEATEN.	Weight lb. oz. d.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	0 12 12	0 1
Two penny loaf	1 9 9	0 2
Three penny loaf	2 6 5	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 9½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 10½
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 5½

HOUSHOLD.	Weight lb. oz. dr.	Price s. d
Penny loaf or 2 halfpenny ditto	1 1 1	0 1
Two penny loaf	2 2 2	0 2
Three penny loaf	3 3 3	0 3
Peck loaf	17 6 0	1 4½
Half peck loaf	8 11 0	0 8
Quartern loaf	4 5 8	0 4

Note, 16 drams an ounce, and 16 ouces 1 pound.

The Wheaten Bread is to be marked on the top, with WH, and the Houſhold with an H, under the Penalty of twenty ſhillings.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	128	Males	189
Females . . .	142	Females	216
In all	270	In all	405

Decreaſed in the burials this week 54.

Diſeaſes.

Aged 43. Conſumption 83. Convulſions 109. Dropſy 17. Fever 31. Mortification 2. Small Pox 38. Stilborn 13. Teeth 17.

Caſualties.

Exceſſive drinking 1. Found dead 1.
Overlaid 1.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 110.	a 80¾.
India Stock, 133½.	3½ Bank Ann. 1756 ——
S. S. Stock, 90¾.	3½ per cent. dit. 1758, 86.
Old S. S. Ann. 82.	bank circulation, 5s prem.
New S. S. Ann. 81⅞ a ½.	India Bonds par, a 1s prem.
Ditto 1751, 80¾.	Navy and Victualling Bills 7½ per cent. diſc.
Red. Bank 3 per cent. 81¼	Lot. Tick. 1760, 4l 17s 6d.
Ditto conſol. 80⅛ a 80.	Script. 1760, 95⅝ a 94.
Ditto 1726, ——	Omnium ⅛ a ⅜ per cent. diſc.
Ditto 1759, 79¾.	
3½ per cent. India An. 80	

General Poſt-Office, Feb. 9, 1760.

WHEREAS the Poſt Boy carrying the Portſmouth Mail from this Office, was, this Morning, **between Two and Three of the Clock, near Kenſington Gravel Pitts, attacked** and robbed by a ſingle **Highwayman, who took** out of the ſaid Mail and **carried off the *Portſmouth* Bag of Letters.**

The Perſon who committed this Robbery is ſaid to be about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a ſlender middle aged Man, had on a blue Surtout Coat, and was mounted upon a large ſtrong brown Gelding, upwards of 15 Hands high.

This is therefore to give Notice, That whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and convicted, the Perſon who committed this Robbery, will be intitled to a Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen; or if any Perſon or Perſons, whether an Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make Diſcovery, whereby the Perſon who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer, or Diſcoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be intitled to the ſame Reward of *Two Hundred Pounds*, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,

GEORGE SHELVOCKE, Secretary.

N. B. All Perſons who may have ſent any Notes or Drafts to Portſmouth by this Mail, are deſired to give immediate Notice thereof to this Office, or to advertiſe the ſame in the Publick Papers, which may prevent ſuch Notes or Drafts being diſpoſed of.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe
London,	24s to 29s 6d quar.	13s to 16s 6d	11s to 13s 6d	15s to 17s 6d	20s to 21s 6d
Oxford,	7l to 8l 10s	10s to 18s 6d	12s to 13s 9d	3s to 4s buſh	3s 6d to 4s
Abingdon,	6l 17s 6d to 8l load	15s to 19s 6d	12s to 14s 6d	3s to 4s 4d	3s 6d to 4s 6d
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	56s to 40s	39s to 40s
Baſingſtoke,	7l to 7l 15s	14s to 17s	14s to 15s	22s to 24s	37s to 39s
Henley,	7l 10s to 8l 15s	15s to 19s	14s to 15s 6d	20s to 21s	20s to 22s
Reading,	7l 10s to 8l 15s	14s to 18s 9d	14s to 16s	21s to 24s	22s to 22s 6d
Warminſter,	34s to 48s quar.	14s to 16s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s
Devizes,	30s to 40s	16s to 18s 6d	14s to 15s 6d	23s to 30s	22s to 26s
Gloceſter,	3s 8d to 4s 6d buſh	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s to 2s 1d	2s 4d to 2s 9d	
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 3s 10d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	2s 9d to 3s	2s 10d to 3s 6d

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